TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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LABOR SPURNS ONE UNION SCHEME

Federation, By Unanimous Vote, Rejects Move

MAJORITY AGAINST BOYCOTT

"Ku Klux Klan" Injected—Negroes Demand Resolution Denouncing "Mob Rule in Southern States."

Denver, Col.—The American Federation of Labor in annual convention here unanimously repudiated the "one-big-union" idea.

Without discussion the Federation sustained the action of its committee on organization in nonconcurring on a resolution calling for "one body of workers through amalgamations, federations and protective agreements."

The declaration presented by J. L. Pauley, of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, also urged all national and international unions to insert clauses in their working agreements whereby they can "render such assistance as is needed by any and all crafts when called upon to do so." It asked that all unions arrange the dates of their contracts so that they would expire at the same time.

The convention was thrown into confusion when several delegates by objections denied the negro delegation permission to introduce a resolution condemning the "mob violence" of the "Ku Klux Klan," or "White Cap," of the South.

President Samuel Gompers had great difficulty in restoring order, as nearly a score of delegates jumped from their seats and demanded the names of the delegates who had objected.

He declined to give the names. As the confusion increased President William Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arose and said:

"If you want to know who the objector is—it is I."

Several delegates called his name aloud as the convention proceeded to further business.

The resolution also urged that steps be taken to have the Government "abolish this unlawful organ known as the Ku Klux Klan or white caps," and that the [illegible] use its "best endeavors to protect organized labor as represented by the colored workers."

AGREE UPON PROF. KLEIN.

Will Be New Director Of Bureau Of Commerce.

Washington.—Possibility of a dispute between the Administration and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, over the nomination of Prof. Julius Klein, of Boston, to the director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has vanished. Announcement came from Senator Lodge's office that he would support the nominee.

It is understood that Senator Lodge consulted with Secretary Hoover regarding Professor Klein's selection and has been assured of the appointee's qualifications. The nomination was made without Senator Lodge being informed and the Republican leaders had it held up by the Senate Commerce Committee until inquiry could be made.

SETS NEW MARK IN TEST.

42-Year-Old Student Again Astounds Instructors.

Seattle, Wash.—Michael John Nolan, 42 years old, student at the University of Washington here and called by psychology experts the "intelligence test wizard of the United States," again has surpassed all competitors in a test at the university, William R. Wilson, instructor in the department of psychology, announced. This time it was the "shotgun" test, and, Nolan, besides scoring 252, 17 points ahead of his nearest competitor, occupied but 25 minutes, five minutes less than the allotted time.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE OF GUNMEN

Rival East-Side New York Thugs Stage Shooting.

New York.—In a furious revolver battle in Schiff Parkway between rival East Side gunmen, one man was killed, three others were wounded and two women sitting on a sidewalk in front of a store were struck by stray bullets. The dead man was Nicholas Vantioro, who, the police say, was a participant in the fray.

NEW HONOR FOR HACKETT.

American Actor To Get Legion Of Honor Decoration.

Paris.—The Legion of Honor was conferred upon James K. Hackett, the American actor. The insignia was presented at the Ministry of Fine Arts. Mr. Hackett was the first English-speaking actor to receive the distinction.

AT ODDS ON TOWNSEND BILL.

Southern Senators Want Money For Intrastate Roads.

Washington.—Southern Senators are preparing a minority report on the Townsend Good Roads bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate.

The bill creates a Federal highway commission to supervise the spending of $100,000,000 in Federal road money, apportioned among the States. The commission also is to work out an interstate highway system.

Here for Three Months' Stay

PARLEY BETWEEN U. S. AND JAPAN

Hughes and Shidehara Take Up Pending Questions

WILL FORESTALL LEAGUE

Equal Rights As A Basis—Internationalization Of Yap Cables And Evacuation Of Shantung Among Actions Considered.

Washington.—The United States and Japan have begun direct negotiations for the settlement of the questions pending between them.

These include the island of Yap, the immigration question, the alien land question and the return of Shantung to China by Japan.

The negotiations are being conducted by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, and Secretary Hughes. The settlement of the Yap question would make unnecessary the consideration of this question by the League of Nations.

It had been expected that the Yap issue would be left to the adjustment by the League Council. The French Government, in answer to the American protest against the award of the mandate for the island to Japan, said it would bring the subject before the council.

It is understood that the basis for settlement in the negotiation between Ambassador Shidehara and Secretary Hughes will be the internationalization of the cable privileges on the island.

The proposal is to settle the immigration issue on the basis of the complete stoppage of all Japanese coolie immigration, with proper protection for Japanese property rights already acquired in the United States.

Japan's promise to return Shantung to China, it is said, is to be executed as soon as practicable and without reference of the question to any European tribunal. The initial steps have been taken for the evacuation of the portion of the province held by the Japanese, the military force having been reduced to between 3,000 and 3,500 soldiers. Advices from Tokio have said that this force would be withdrawn as soon as China provided guards for the railroad and property in the towns.

Japan, it is stated, will retain only such privileges in the province as are common to the other nations, such as a portion of the international compound, which China is to be required to establish at the port of Tsingtau on the Bay of Kiao-Chou. Japan, it is explained, never has taken over all the railroad properties formerly operated by the Germans in Shantung, confining her claims to that portion of the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinan-Fu, and leaving the important line crossing the province at the latter junction in the hands of the former operatives, under the nominal control of the Chinese Government. It is proposed that Japan operate the Tsinau-Fu-Tsingtau branch jointly with the Chinese.

TRAIN WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Collision Causes Blast In Which One Man Is Killed.

New Albany, Miss.—Explosion of a car of dynamite, when two freight trains on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway collided head on, a few miles south of here, is reported to have killed one man, slightly injured several others and to have destroyed 14 cars of perishable freight.

FAT COPS MUST REDUCE OR QUIT

Chief Of Police Gives Six Months To Attain 36-Inch Waist.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fat cops are in for a hard six months. Chief of Police has announced that all policemen who aren't in perfect physical condition, and those who have not reduced their waistline to 36, will be released at the end of six months.

GIVEN LINCOLN MEMORIALS.

British Town Where Forefathers Dwelt Gets Bust And Tablet.

Hingham, England.—A bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln and a bronze placque of his Gettysburg speech were presented by John A. Stuart on behalf of the American branch of the Sulgrave Institution to the village of Hingham, whence the ancestors of Lincoln are said to have sprung. Both the bust and the placque were placed in the town hall.

EMERY ELECTED NEW COMMANDER

Work For Disabled Soldiers Will Be Continued

MOURNS FOR GALBRAITH

Would Have Preferred To Labor On As Humble Lieutenant To Great Leader—Conception Of Service.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John G. Emery, who was elected national commander of the American Legion, in his first statement as head of the organization, advocated a continuance by the Legion of its program of instilling in the hearts of former service men and women a sense of "individual obligation to community, State and nation." With this sense of responsibility before them, he said, the nightmare of destructive radicalism and disintegrating factional strife, which has assailed so many nations since the war, has been spared our country.

Mr. Emery said the Legion would continue its fight in behalf of disabled veterans of the World War until every man is generously provided for.

The National Commander paid a glowing tribute to the late Colonel Galbraith his predecessor, in the statement which follows in part:

"The circumstances under which I assume the office of national commander of the American Legion weigh my heart with grief. My most ardent desire would have been to continue as an humble lieutenant in the service of the great leader who was taken from us by an inexplicable act of God. My one inspiration is to bear those responsibilities as he would have borne them—for the greater glory of our country.

"If I were asked to state in a few words what I believe to be the greatest service the American Legion has rendered our country, I would say that it has been the carrying out by the Legion of the mandate of its constitution, which has instilled in the hearts of former service men and women a sense of individual obligation to community, State and nation.

"With the national relaxation from our tremendous war efforts there came a real danger from an excess of interest in private and personal affairs and a corresponding diminution of interest in public affairs on the part of the average citizen. The first aim of the American Legion was to meet this danger by rekindling and continuing the citizens' interest in his community, his State and his country."

BILL TO ENDOW MOTHERHOOD.

New South Wales Labor Party Indorses Measure.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Parliamentary Labor Party here has approved a draft of a bill providing endowment for motherhood.

Provision is made in the bill for a pension of about $2.50 a week to widowed mothers up to an age provided for by the Commonwealth. Parents in receipt of an income of $45.50 will receive an endowment of $1.50 for each child under 14 years of age after the first two.

The bill applies to persons resident in New South Wales two years or more.

The scheme is estimated to cost 1,600,000 pounds annually.

MEN'S CLOTHING DROP.

Decline Of 25 And 30 Per Cent. Shown In Prices.

Chicago.—Men's clothing and furnishing goods have dropped 25 to 30 per cent. from the peak of war prices, according to compilations made by the National Association of Retail Clothiers. Only six per cent. of the merchants showed depreciations as low as 25 per cent. A majority of clothiers reached depreciations of 30 to 40 per cent. on furnishing goods, and similar reductions were reported for shoes.

FOREIGN TRADE OF U. S.

Figures Show Gold Continues To Flow Into Country.

Washington. — The total foreign trade of the United States for the month of May, 1921, was $538,000,000, according to figures just issued by the Department of Commerce. Imports for the month were $208,000,000, while exports totaled $330,000,000, resulting in a favorable trade balance for the United States of $122,000,000.

PEACE RESOLUTION PASSES HOUSE

Forty-Nine Democrats Support Porter Measure

DEADLOCK IN PROSPEST

Bitter Attack By Kelley—Lone Republican Opponent Predicts Congress Will Live To Apologize For Act.

Washington.—By a vote of exactly five to one the House passed the Porter resolution to terminate the state of war between the United States and the Central Powers.

As a substitute for the Knox resolution, already passed by the Senate, repealing the declaration of war, it was put through, 305 to 61, as a Republican measure with the loss of only one Republican vote—Kelley, of Michigan. Forty-nine Democrats joined in the landslide.

First throwing out, on a point of order, a motion by Representative Flood, Democrat, Virginia, to send the resolution back to committee with instructions to report a substitute requesting the President to negotiate with the enemy countries for a treaty of peace, the House voted down, 254 to 112, another re-committing proposal relating to disarmament.

There was no debate on the latter motion, which provided for an amendment to the pending measure reserving the right under the Treaty of Versailles "to enter into an agreement with Germany and her allies and the powers associated with the United States in the war for joint disarmament."

The effort of the Democratic leadership to hold the party in line against the resolution failed, and the minority crumbled on roll-call. The crack of the gavel, ending two solid days of debate, which leaders agreed had not changed one vote, brought a sigh of relief to weary members.

Springing a surprise at the last moment Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in charge of the fight, presented Representative Bourke Cockran, Democrat, New York, to make the closing argument for the passage of the resolution. There had been talk during the day that Mr. Cockran would not be found in line with his party, but putting him forward to end the debate upset calculations. In the end, however, the New York member did not actually vote, as he was paired.

Mr. Kelley, who is chairman of the House conferees at work on the Naval Bill with its disarmament amendment, made a bitter attack on the resolution, declaring Congress would live to apologize for its act, which he described as making peace with a mere clasp of the hand, after the fashion of professional wrestlers.

Failure of the Senate to accept the House substitute bill will send the whole question of peace to conference. Most of the Republican speakers declared Congress ought not to repeal the war declaration itself, holding it would be regarded as a repudiation of the war, but Democrats reminded them that a Republican House twice had passed a peace resolution with that provision.

FREE TOLL RESOLUTION.

Vote Of Committee Exempting Coastwise Ships Unanimous.

Washington.—The Borah resolution providing for free tolls through the Panama Canal for American ships engaged in the coastwise trade was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. The vote was unanimous. Senators Borah, Johnson, of California, and McKinley, of Illinois, Republicans, with Walsh, of Montana, voted for it. Chairman Borah was authorized to cast favorable votes for Senators Randell, of Louisiana, and Trammell, of Florida.

PLAN CATTLE LOANS.

Mellon Invites Morgan And Other Financiers To Consider Means.

Washington. — Eastern financiers would join with Western banks in providing loans to cattle raisers under the plan being worked out by the Treasury for furnishing needed credit relief without Governmental participation in the situation.

Invitations to meet were issued by Mr. Mellon after conferences here with J. P. Morgan, the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Kansas City Eugene Myer, Jr., and a number of Senators from cattle States.

HARDING GUEST AT WEDDING.

Stepdaughter Of Speaker Gillett A Bride Of Bostonian.

Washington.—President and Mrs. Harding were the guests at the wedding here in St. John's Church of Frances Hoar, stepdaughter of Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives, and Reginald Foster, of Boston. The Diplomatic Corps and members of the Cabinet also were present. After the ceremony the President and Mrs. Harding motored to Grasslands, in the suburbs, where a wedding reception was held.

FARM HANDS TO GET LESS.

Figures Show Gold Continues To Flow Into Country.

Bloomington, Ill.—Three and one-half cents a bushel for oats and seven cents for wheat will be paid farm hands employed during the threshing season. This scale was fixed at a meeting of the Central Illinois Farmers' Association.

Last year five cents was paid for oats and 10 cents for wheat. The decrease in the quotations for the two cereals forces the farmers to lower the rate for help.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings In Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Danville.—A Federal officer has come to Danville to make an investigation into the theft of forty-nine pints of liquor a few nights ago from a local drug store, the loot being valued at about $150.

Richmond.—Having no opposition in his candidacy for a seat in the House of Delegates from Hanover county, S. R. Carter, of Hanover, was declared the nominee of the Democratic Party, by W. D. Cardwell, Democratic chairman of the county.

Danville.—A Law and Order League was formed at Cascade on Sunday, a large congregation of all denominations meeting at the Baptist Church at that point, where the aims of such an organization were explained. One of the chief aims, it was explained, was the enforcement of the State liquor laws.

Danville.—Policeman J. P. Jones was shot and almost instantly killed by a trap-gun set in the store of Irvine Price, negro, who had complained of burglaries. The officer was trying the door while making his rounds to see if everything was safe when it flew open, discharging the gun. Price was placed under arrest.

Lexington.—John W. Davis, recent American ambassador to Great Britain, has accepted membership on the board of trustees of Washington and Lee University, his alma mater. Mr. Davis received his A. B. degree from Washington and Lee in 1892, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution in 1895. He was elected a trustee at the semi-annual meeting of the board.

Salem.—With simple, yet impressive and becoming dignity, Charles Jacob Smith accepted the charter of Roanoke College from the hands of Congressman James P. Woods, representative of the board of trustees, and pledged himself to the service of the institution with every fiber of his being. The inauguration exercises took place in the college gymnasium and were attended by delegates from many colleges and universities, b y several hundred alumni, and visitors from every section of the South.

Harrisonburg.—A local bank has announced that it will bear the expenses of the Rockingham county live-stock judging team to the State Fair at Richmond this fall. The team, it is explained, will be composed of the four members of the county boy's agricultural clubs, who make the highest average in live-stock judging at the Rockingham County Fair this fall. Last year, the Rockingham county team took second place among the teams from the several counties of the State. One county boy was on the Virginia team which went to the National Fair at Atlanta, Ga.

Fredericksburg.—A serious accident occurred here when J. Bowie Gray, of "Traveler's Rest," Stafford county, was run over by his own automobile and sustained a broken leg, broken collar bone, which is thought to have punctured his right lung and other internal injuries. Mr. Gray came here on business and left his touring car parked on Sophia street. As the battery to the self-starter was too low to start the motor, Mr. Gray cranked the engine, not knowing it was in gear when he was ready to return home. The car shot forward and dragged Mr. Gray several feet to a pile of lumber, when the machine passed over his body. The runaway auto continued unpiloted until it ran into a guy wire.

Suffolk.—Peanut growers of Virginia and North Carolina, representing 50 per cent. of the peanuts grown in these two States, have now signed the Growers' contract, which is based on the California plan and is for a period of seven years. The board of directors of the present exchange, at their meeting, fixed July 5 as the day for the election of directors of the new exchange in the counties represented in the organization. The new exchange will have over 5,000 members, each of whom has subscribed for one share of common stock of the par value of $50. Provision is also made for not less than $350,000 of preferred stock. The new exchange will have its own storage warehouse and cleaning plants, and will prepare the peanuts of its members for sale directly to the trade.

Blacksburg.—With the Governor of Virginia as guest of honor and speaker before the graduating class, President Burruss, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in the presence of a large audience, presented diplomas to eighty young men and brought the forty-ninth commencement to an end.

Governor Davis came to Blacksburg from Lexington, where he had just received a degree from Washington and Lee, and the audience extended him an enthusiastic and hearty welcome by rising as he entered the hall after the exercises had begun.

Danville.—The Danville Chapter of the Red Cross has consented to a request from the Southern headquarters in Atlanta to undertake the maintenance of a depot for disaster relief supplies. A building has been secured in which will be kept cots, tents, blankets and surgical supplies ready to be rushed to any point in three adjacent States should an emergency call come. The local organization will not shoulder the expense of such a call, and the material to be housed here will be supplied from Atlanta.

STATE CAPITAL

State Prison Report.

Richmond.—That intemperance, while it may be a contributory, is by no means the chief cause of crime and that illiteracy has little or nothing to do with the development of criminal tendencies, are among the outstanding features of a report on Virginia penal institutions submitted to Governor Westmoreland Davis by the board of directors of the State penitentiary. The figures show that of the 684 prisoners received during the past year, 552, or over 80 per cent. were total abstainers, while only 122 used intoxicating liquors. There were 221 illiterates and 463 who could read and write. The report also showed that married men are, for the most part, better behaved than single men, the institution having received only 247 of the former, while 414 single men entered its portals. At the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1920, there were 101 life prisoners at the institution, twenty-eight white men, sixty-nine colored men and four colored women.

Plea For Better School Laws.

Urging reforms in the State school laws, distribution of the school funds on the basis of attendance rather than on the number of children of school age in the counties, and the passage of a more effective compulsory education law, closing the gap between the present compulsory education law and the child-labor law, affecting children between the ages of 12 and 14 years, Mrs. Janet Stuart Durham addressed the members of the Richmond Chapter of the American Association of Engineers in the dining room of Stumpf's Hotel. President W. F. Lee presided and introduced Mrs. Durham, who stated that the "short terms" in the country schools were not a square deal to the country boys. They need a nine months' term, the same as the city boys, she said. Mrs. Durham, who is a candidate for the House of Delegates, said she favored one school board for each county.

Salvation Army Summer Camp.

The summer camp now being built by the local Salvation Army, costing about $5,000, will be completed by July 1. The camp is located at Chester and when completed will be equipped with three buildings, 84x20 feet, a swimming pool, and many other conveniences, affording accommodation for fifty women and children. The lumber for the buildings was given the Salvation Army by the United States Government and was taken from Camp Lee. H. B. Barnham, the architect, and Samuel Coles, building superintendent, directing the construction work, donated their services to the army.

Tobacco Association Meet.

On June 30, July 1 and 2, the Tobacco Association of the United States, of which T. M. Carrington, of Richmond, is president, will meet in Washington, D. C. Headquarters will be at the Powhatan Hotel, where special rates will prevail. This is the first time that the tobacconists have met in Washington. Secretary-Treasurer G. E. Webb, editor of the Southern Tobacco Journal, has sent out invitations asking tobacco men, big and little, in all branches of the trade, to attend the meeting.

Shop Workers Called Back.

Notices were posted at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway's shops here, calling to work some of the employes laid off several weeks ago when the shop forces were reduced. The call affects eighteen machinists; nine machinist helpers; three boilermakers; two boilermaker helpers, and two blacksmiths. This calls back to work practically all of the boilermakers laid off, with the exception of those composing the former night force.

Guard Companies To Get Mules.

Four companies of the Virginia National Guard are to be augmented soon by acquisition of four mules each. Companies D, H and M, of the First Infantry, and Company D, of the Second Provisional Regiment, are to be the favored ones, the government to furnish them with the animals at an early date.

Recognize National Guard Officers.

Authority has been granted Federally to recognize officers of the National Guard, to certify true copies of discharge certificates and to extract copies thereof to be used in applying for Victory medals, according to announcement just made at the office of the Adjutant-General.

War On Malaria Mosquito.

E. C. Harper was placed in charge of the malaria department of the State Board of Health, and will have headquarters at Smithfield in the campaign to eliminate the disease carrying pests. The department has an appropriation of $5,000 with which to carry on the work. Two experts, located in Norfolk, will assist Mr. Harper, who has had five years experience. The work will be started along the Eastern Shore and every precaution will be taken to prevent an outbreak of malaria in any section of the State.

Fredericksburg.—The explosion of a dynamite cap with which little Madeline Gallahan was playing completely blew off her left hand and scattered her fingers around the floor of the room. This distressing accident occurred at the home of Madeline's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Daffan, near Potomac Run, in Stafford county. The 4-year-old child had discoverd somewhere a bright copper can, with which she was playing, not realizing the danger of her toy.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

"Major Inkipen," "Captain Rarehorse"

WASHINGTON. — Official Washington smiles. By order of Secretary of War Weeks, Robert J. Quinn, a $2,400 clerk in the army adjutant general's office and a government employee for 18 years, has been summarily dismissed following publication of a serial novel in which he is accused of belittling and ridiculing Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, adjutant general of the army, and Col. F. W. Lewis of that office.

The serial, entitled "The Lair of the White Lion," has been running in the Reclassificationist, a small weekly published here in the interest of a "reclassification and regeneration of the civil service of the government" and edited by Quinn.

Quinn countered by preferring charges against General Harris, alleging he had shown favoritism in the conduct of his office and had used government clerks and property for private purposes. He defended his novel as an expose of conditions which he declares should be remedied.

General Harris was directed by Secretary Weeks to refund to the Treasury a sum sufficient to cover the cost to the government of printing a booklet commemorative of the general's son killed in France. Secretary Weeks said General Harris had caused the type to be set in the War department printing office, and that while the total expense probably would not exceed $10 or $12, it was manifestly improper for a government official to use official material and equipment for such a purpose.

Does the Mississippi River Flow Up Hill?

GEORGE OTIS SMITH, director of the United States geological survey, solved the old school debating societies' problem whether the Mississippi river does or does not flow uphill and settled the question scientifically for all time. Here is the answer:

"Some describe 'down' or 'at a lower level' as the point nearer the center of the earth, and consider the 'upper' as the one further from the center.

"If only a small area is considered this is practically true, but in referring to widely separated localities, such as the source and the mouth of the Mississippi river, such a definition would lead to an absurdity, and must therefore be incorrect.

"Now, as the equatorial radius of the earth is about thirteen miles greater than the polar radius and as the intermediate radii differ in length between the limits, and as the source of the Mississippi is nearly 19 degrees of latitude further north than its mouth, it follows that the mouth of the river is about four miles further from the center of the earth than its source.

"Therefore it would seem to run 'uphill,' but the surface of water at rest is a level surface as that phrase is usually understood. Any particle of matter above such a surface will be at a higher elevation, and if acted upon by natural forces alone will tend to go down toward the water. Mean sea level is the surface generally accepted as the datum or reference plane for all topographic elevations.

"The source of the Mississippi is about 1,500 feet above sea level. Therefore the unrestrained water at the source, under action of natural forces, tends to go down to sea level at the river's mouth.

"The combined effect of gravity and centrifugal force makes the water run down hill, although the water actually moves away from the center of the earth in doing so."

Chicagoan Says Bible Bars Photographs

The first question on Relief of the writer that he has signed any thing of the kind was in the case of Johnson and Thereupon the writer was asked to sign a statement that he would not make

CHICAGO has a man who believes in the Bible, thinks he understands it and has the courage of his convictions. Witness the following letter which has been received by the Department of State:

"Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir—In accordance with instructions given me, at the passport office of Chicago, the writer herewith desires to give the reason for failure to submit photographs with application for passports as is usually required.

"The objection is purely a religious one and is based upon a passage of the Bible found in Exodus 20:4. It is the firm conviction and belief of the writer that the making of photographs is the same as making 'likenesses' and therefore the writer cannot meet with that particular requirement.

"However, there is another means of identification; namely, such as the loss of a finger. The applicant has a little finger of the left hand missing. Cannot this be specified in the passport?

"CARL W. JOHNSON."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."—Exodus 20:4.

This is the verse of the Bible on which the Chicagoan stands. He appeared before Thomas Sell, head of the passport division, and made application for a passport to go to Norway and Sweden, where he intended to become a missionary. When Johnson learned that it was necessary to have two photographs taken to attach to the passport for identification purposes, he refused to allow himself to be photographed. He referred Mr. Sell to the biblical passage quoted. Upon advice of Mr. Sell, Johnson wrote the letter to Washington.

American Defense Society Is Worried

THE fur seal islands of Alaska are endangered by the bill (H. R. 5694) introduced by Representative C. F. Curry of California, says the American Defense society. This bill transfers to a board of five residents in Alaska, with great powers, pretty much all the national things in Alaska except the coal mines and the national parks.

When the United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867, the fur seal islands were, so far as then known, the most valuable thing in that great territory. For many years since then, these islands have brought in much money to the government, interrupted during the period of pelagic sealing and again, to some extent, by the blundering of congress in more recent years. Now, however, the herd is rapidly increasing and from now on should be a source of large revenue.

Now, however, by this bill it is proposed to transfer to a board of residents of Alaska the seal islands, the fur-bearing animals, the game and the forests of Alaska. Such action seriously threatens the natural resources of the territory, for among residents of Alaska, as among residents of any new region, there is little thought for the future, and people generally consider only the matter of present gain—of turning into money anything that can be sold. For the United States to give up for possible local exploitation such great potential treasure as the seal islands, is to take a great risk. The United States is bound by treaty with other countries to pay over to them a share of the annual harvest of fur from these islands.

"Lest We Forget:" See China's Plight

FUTURE generations of Americans may face famine conditions such as are now agonizing millions of Chinese. This is the ominous warning issued by the Department of Agriculture, whose foresters declare that Chinese famine conditions are partly the result of the "folly of deforestation," which has gone on in China for many years.

"The ruthless destruction of their forests by the Chinese is one of the reasons why famine and plague today hold that nation in their sinister grasp," says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. "Denudation wherever practiced, leaves naked soil; floods and erosion follow, and when the soil is gone men must also go—and the process does not take long. Forests not only play an important part in the distribution of mankind over the earth's surface, but also deeply affect the spiritual, physical and economic life. A country that recklessly wastes its natural resources faces ultimate poverty and decadence. History is full of such examples.

"Human folly and short-sightedness have made a country fertile enough to support over 50,000,000 people into a place where man must ever be haunted by fear of starvation and destruction. The lesson of deforestation of China is one which mankind should have learned many times from what has occurred in other places. In fact, it may, in a lesser degree even be brought home to the people of America in future years unless, through wise forethought, care is exercised in the preservation of our forests from destruction by fire and wasteful lumbering."